

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

7/6/00

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Vinclozolin: Drinking Water Levels of Concern Attributable to Vinclozolin

Alone and Three Dicarboximide Fungicides Combined (Chemical I.D. No.

113201, DP Barcode D267147)

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This memorandum serves to document earlier communications involving carcinogenic Drinking Water Levels of Comparison (DWLOCs) calculated for 3,5-dicloroaniline (3,5-DCA) derived from Vinclozolin alone and from the following imide fungicides combined: lprodione, Procymidone, and Vinclozolin. Three different scenarios of crops were included: currently registered; snap bean, canola, lettuce, and wine; and canola plus wine. DWLOCs were calculated at several levels of concern for 3,5-DCA derived from all three imides (from 1-7 x 10⁻⁶) and Vinclozolin alone (from 1-3 x 10⁻⁶). Please refer to Table 1 for a summary of the calculations used (column headings), exposure values, and DWLOCs. Only linear cancer risk is applicable to 3,5-DCA; the Q₁* used to calculate DWLOCs was 0.0638 derived from p-chloroaniline.

Table 1. Carcinogenic DWLOCs for 3,5-DCA Derived from Vinclozolin Alone and from Vinclozolin + Iprodione + Procymidone Combined

Scenario	Level of Concern (LOC)	$A = LOC^a$ 0.0638	B = Total ^b food + wine exposure (mg/kg/day)	Chronic Water exposure (m/k/d) (A - B = C)	D = Combined° (Vinclozolin alone) DWLOC = C x 70 2 x 0.001 (ppb)
Currently registered	1 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.57 x 10 ⁻⁵	8.17 x 10 ⁻⁶	7.47 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.26 (0.47)
	2 x 10 ⁻⁶	3.13 x 10 ⁻⁵		2.31 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.81 (1.0)
	3 x 10 ⁻⁶	4.70 x 10 ⁻⁵		3.88 x 10 ⁻⁵	1.4 (1.6)
	4 x 10 ⁻⁶	6.27 x 10 ⁻⁵		5.45 x 10 ⁻⁵	1.9
	5 x 10 ⁻⁶	7.84 x 10 ⁻⁵		7.02 x 10 ⁻⁵	2.5
	6 x 10 ⁻⁶	9.40 x 10 ⁻⁵		8.58 x 10 ⁻⁵	3.0
	7 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.10 x 10 ⁻⁴		1.02 x 10 ⁻⁴	3.6
Snap bean + canola + lettuce + wine	1 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.57 x 10 ⁻⁵	7.62 x 10 ⁻⁶	8.10 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.28 (0.54)
	2 x 10 ⁻⁶	3.13 x 10 ⁻⁵		2.37 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.83 (1.1)
	3 x 10 ⁻⁶	4.70 x 10 ⁻⁵		3.94 x 10 ⁻⁵	1.4 (1.6)
	4 x 10 ⁻⁶	6.27 x 10 ⁻⁵		5.51 x 10 ⁻⁵	1.9
	5 x 10 ⁻⁶	7.84 x 10 ⁻⁵		7.08 x 10 ⁻⁵	2.5
	6 x 10 ⁻⁶	9.40 x 10 ⁻⁵		8.64 x 10 ⁻⁵	3.0
	7 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.10 x 10 ⁻⁴		1.02 x 10 ⁻⁴	3.6
Canola + wine	1 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.57 x 10 ⁻⁵	6.15 x 10 ⁻⁶	9.50 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.33 (0.55)
	2 x 10 ⁻⁶	3.13 x 10 ⁻⁵		2.51 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.88 (1.1)
	3 x 10 ⁻⁶	4.70 x 10 ⁻⁵		4.08 x 10 ⁻⁵	1.4 (1.6)
	4 x 10 ⁻⁶	6.27 x 10 ⁻⁵		5.65 x 10 ⁻⁵	2.0
	5 x 10 ⁻⁶	7.84 x 10 ⁻⁵		7.22 x 10 ⁻⁵	2.5
	6 x 10 ⁻⁶	9.40 x 10 ⁻⁵		8.78 x 10 ⁻⁵	3.1
	7 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.10 x 10 ⁻⁴		1.04 x 10 ⁻⁴	3.6

 $^{^{\}mathrm{a}}0.0638$ is the Q $_{\mathrm{1}}^{\star}$ for 3,5-DCA (derived from p-chloroaniline).

^cThe amounts of exposure attributable to each chemical are as follows:

Scenario	3,5-DCA Exposure (mg/kg/day)					
	Iprodione	Procymidone	Vinclozolin	Total		
Currently registered	9.22 x 10 ⁻⁸	5.8 x 10 ⁻⁶	2.28 x 10 ⁻⁶	8.17 x 10 ⁻⁶		
Bean/canola/lettuce/win	9.22 x 10 ⁻⁸	5.8 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.73 x 10 ⁻⁶	7.62 x 10 ⁻⁶		
Canola/wine	9.22 x 10 ⁻⁸	5.8 x 10 ⁻⁶	2.62 x 10 ⁻⁷	6.15 x 10 ⁻⁶		

^bFood exposure represents the sum of the DCA derived from food and wine treated with vinclozolin, procymidone, and iprodione.

The DWLOCs in Table 1 are to be compared with the most recently refined Estimated Environmental Concentrations (EECs) calculated for 3,5-DCA by the Environmental Fate and Effects Division.

cc: List B Rereg. File RDI: WPhang 7/3/00

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